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Country programme document for Guinea-Bissau (2016-2020)

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I. Programme rationale

1. *Terra Ranka*[1], meaning 'fresh start', symbolizes the new vision and strategy of the Government of Guinea-Bissau for 2015-2025. It seeks to turn the page on three decades of poverty and violence and achieve profound transformation within 10 years, culminating in "a positive Guinea-Bissau that has achieved political stability through inclusive development, good governance and preservation of biodiversity".

2. To achieve this vision, *Terra Ranka* calls for the reform of the justice, defence and security sectors, as well as modernization of the State, strengthening of democratic institutions and social cohesion, promotion of inclusive economic development, the sustainable management of natural resources, and high-quality basic services.

3. Political instability and human poverty are endemic in Guinea-Bissau. The social situation remains precarious, with one of the lowest scores on the human development index in Africa (177th out of 187 in 2014, with a human development indicator of 0.396). The challenges stem from a series of intertwined factors that reinforce the cycle of human poverty, including impunity and lack of access to justice; unemployment, mostly among youth and women; inequitable access to economic opportunities and livelihoods, both in urban and rural areas; and inefficient public goods and services.

4. Those factors are a direct consequence of (a) an inefficient justice system; (b) limited capacity of oversight institutions, including parliament and civil society organizations; (c) a stagnant economy over several years; (d) weak state institutions, especially at the local level; (e) insecurity and instability during electoral exercises; (f) poor management of natural resources; and (g) low production of highly differentiated goods and services accessible even to low-income populations.

5. The political-military dynamics of the country, including failed elections that resulted in the capture of the State by elites, the legacies of both colonial and post-independence centralized systems, the impact of climate change, and an economy based on raw cashew exports constitute some of the root causes of the current situation. These factors have been identified and analysed in the 2010 conflict analysis report[2] as well as in the 2014 strategic assessment mission report.

6. The 2015 analysis of the justice sector, conducted by the Ministry of Justice with UNDP support, identified the main systemic bottlenecks: (a) lack of an independent and transparent judicial system; (b) ineffectiveness and unreliability of the judicial system; and (c) poor access to justice.

7. The weak capacity to draft legislation, as well as the limited competencies of parliamentarians, hamper the ability of the National People's Assembly to pass progressive laws and control the government's actions. Women's representation remains woefully low in decision-making bodies (14 out of 102, or 14.2% in parliament).

8. Failure to implement decentralization as foreseen by the Constitution, antiquated management systems, nepotism in the selection of senior civil servants, and dwindling resources, have rendered the public service ineffective. This leaves the State unable to provide high-quality services to citizens.

[1] *Terra Ranka: Guinea-Bissau strategic vision and plan, 2015-2025* is a two-phased agenda for change, focusing on (a) peace and governance; (b) biodiversity and sustainable use of natural resources; (c) urban infrastructure development to provide the necessary bases for development; (d) human development; and, (e) business environment and private sector development for a more conducive business context.

[2] Voz di Paz, *Roots of Conflicts in Guinea-Bissau: The voice of the people*, 2010.

9. Years of political strife, corruption and a lack of diversification have resulted in stagnant public and private economic sectors. Economic development is further hampered by the lack of capacity in strategic planning, implementation and monitoring, and ineffective aid coordination. The mobilization of fiscal resources and management of public finances are recurring challenges. The lack of reliable statistical data constitutes a major constraint to formulating, monitoring and evaluating development policies and strategies.

10. Climate change, manifested in desertification and rising sea levels, mainly affects agriculture and water resources. The agricultural sector in Guinea-Bissau accounts for a significant portion of the labour force. Between 80 and 90 per cent of the work force (higher than the African average of approximately 60 per cent) is employed in this sector, which contributes significantly to national gross domestic product, standing at $963 million. Women are the most affected, given their expected responsibilities of securing necessities such as water, food and energy, and their role in agricultural production, which is dependent on local natural resources. Those resources are under considerable pressure as a result of climate change. Although some legislation exists, including the Framework Law on the Environment and laws regulating environmental impact assessments, there is no national policy on climate change adaptation.

11. An evaluation conducted by the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction and UNDP in 2010 underscored the weak capacity of Guinea-Bissau to prevent and respond to natural disasters and threats (epidemics, floods, droughts, and coastal erosion). The country's existing legal framework covers only the creation of a civil protection service.

12. According to the 2013 evaluation of the present country programme (2008-2012, extended to 2015), UNDP contributed to addressing development challenges, including those related to the justice, public administration, parliamentary, development planning and management, and environmental sectors. However, most of the gains made during the period were lost as a result of the coup d'état in 2012. Given the evident nexus between peace, stability and development, the new country programme seeks to contribute to sustainable development objectives in a way that strengthens peace and stability.

13. The evaluation found that UNDP management of the electoral basket fund and technical support to electoral bodies during the 2014 elections played a key role in the success of the elections that returned the country to constitutional order. The programme was found to have been pivotal in achieving significant changes in the political environment by helping the country successfully conduct elections. A key factor was the strong technical assistance. UNDP will continue to strengthen the capacity of the elections management bodies to manage elections through local capacities, with progressively less external technical assistance.

14. The evaluation also found that the programme made significant contributions to the justice sector in terms of capacity-building of the judiciary and state-building. Through the establishment of Access to Justice Centres, the programme contributed not only to providing free legal aid services for the population but also to promoting a culture of professionalism and accountability in state institutions. More than 5,000 people, 22 per cent of them women, obtained better access to justice through the Access to Justice Centres; and approximately 30 young judges and court officials were trained and deployed throughout the country. The lack of response by the court system undermined the intended impact of legal aid services. While continuing to support legal aid, the new country programme will focus on strengthening and modernizing the judiciary system in an integrated manner.

15. In the public administration sector, a national data centre to manage human resources and salaries is operational. Planning units were established in three regions (Gabu, Cacheu and Quinara) to improve planning capacity at the local level and build the foundations for decentralization. All three regions are now elaborating regional development plans. In the new

country programme, the effectiveness of the data centre will be strengthened through the introduction of modern management systems and procedures Ethics and values in public service, especially in human resources management, will be promoted. The planning units will be strengthened to enable them to develop robust plans, be more responsive to the needs of local populations, and assist in resources mobilization, including through local revenues collection. This will pave the way for effective decentralization.

16. In 2010, a strategic plan for the National People's Assembly was developed, with UNDP support. Progressive laws on female genital mutilation, domestic violence, and in favour of people with disabilities, were passed and disseminated throughout the country. However, the effectiveness and quality of the work of the Assembly is hampered by the weak capacity of parliamentarians to exercise public policy oversight, especially in the analytical review of proposed legislation, budgets and plans. UNDP, through the new country programme, will work with the Assembly on training and technical assistance to strengthen those legislative and oversight roles.

17. UNDP, together with the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) and other organizations, contributed to the preparation of the universal periodic review process in January 2015.

18. With UNDP assistance, the poverty reduction strategy was adopted in 2011, as was the national statistical development strategy in 2014.[3] The 'quick basic household indicators' survey, conducted in 2010 with UNDP support, provided important data on poverty. The Millennium Development Goals progress report was produced in 2013. UNDP assisted the new Government in the development of *Terra Ranka* and the organization of the Partners' Round Table in Brussels, in March 2015. The 2014 midterm evaluation of UNDP work in the Goals concluded that UNDP could usefully strengthen the capacities of civil society organizations to enable their fuller participation in the overall development of the country.

19. In the environment sector, UNDP supported the drafting of laws to create five national parks in 2014, the adoption of forest and wildlife management plans, and the mobilization of $7,365,258 for the Bio-Guinea Trust Fund[4], in partnership with the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the European Union, the World Bank, and the private MAVA Foundation.

20. *Terra Ranka* and the Guinea-Bissau-United Nations Partnership Framework, 2016-2020, prepared with the Government, the specialized political mission, UNIOGBIS and the United Nations country team, represent an opportunity for UNDP to help address the development challenges facing Guinea-Bissau. These documents identify the strategic areas of intervention, and the expected transformational change. A number of the strategic areas identified fall squarely within the UNDP mandate.

21. UNDP is the lead partner in support to justice, public administration, development planning and environment sectors, as well as in support to parliament. Recognizing the comparative advantage of UNDP in those sectors, and the trust built through electoral support, key development partners such as the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the European Union have been channelling resources to those sectors through UNDP. UNDP is also the key GEF partner in the country.

22. UNDP technical and financial support, and its role in coordinating development partners for the preparation of the round-table conference in Brussels, strengthened the positioning of UNDP as a reliable and capable partner to support development efforts. As many development partners who pledged support for *Terra Ranka* are not physically present in the country, there is a clear opportunity for UNDP to support local implementation of their programmes.

[3] Segundo Documento de Estratégia Nacional de Redução da Pobreza (DNARP II 2011-2015).
[4] The Fund seeks to promote clean technologies among farmers.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

23. The new country programme was designed taking into consideration the UNDP mandate and its past experience in Guinea-Bissau, particularly in supporting good governance and sustainable, inclusive development. UNDP will contribute to achieving the following three UNDAF outcomes:

(a) State institutions, including in the areas of defence, security, and justice, consolidate stability and the rule of law, democratic participation, and equitable access to opportunities for all;

(b) Economic growth is inclusive and sustainable, promoting poverty reduction, decent work, food security, and the structural transformation of the economy; and

(c) Public institutions, civil society organizations, and the private sector promote the preservation and development of biodiversity, and the prevention and management of disaster risks.

These also contribute to three outcomes of the UNDP strategic plan, 2014-2017. The first is aligned with outcome 2 of the plan, the second with outcome 1, and the third with outcome 5.

24. In governance, UNDP will support government efforts to strengthen the rule of law, national institutions, and participatory democracy to stabilize Guinea-Bissau. The main focus of the UNDP contribution will be on (a) judicial reforms, including access to quality services; (b) supporting civil society participation in democratic processes and economic governance, and development of the capacity of the National People's Assembly to play its oversight and control role; c) improving the effectiveness and efficiency of public administration, including extension of state services at the local level; and (d) strengthening electoral cycle systems in order to deliver on robust, transparent electoral exercises.

25. Justice sector activities will include human resource capacity development, establishment of a system for monitoring backlogged cases, support for legal aid, and improved functioning of the district court system for poor communities in three pilot regions (Gabu, Quinara, and Cacheu). Key government, civil society, and local community stakeholders will be closely involved so as to ensure sustainability. This support will be scaled up and replicated in the north, central and southern regions of the country.

26. UNDP will work with the Assembly to strengthen the functioning of specialized committees, with a particular focus on economic management oversight. UNDP will to support the contribution of civil society organizations to national policy dialogue and to monitoring governance processes. Work with the National Electoral Commission on system strengthening will continue so as to increase citizen confidence in electoral systems.

27. To support public sector reforms, UNDP will focus on human resources management and the introduction of norms and procedures that comply with international standards for public administration. This will ensure high-quality services based on citizens' needs at the national and local levels and will trigger local development in the three pilot regions, in keeping with government priorities. Key partners for UNDP include AfDB, the Economic Community of West African States, the European Union, and the World Bank.

28. To address the weaknesses in economic governance, UNDP will support the Government in formulating, monitoring and evaluating inclusive growth policies and strategies, prioritizing employment creation for youth and women. UNDP will work with the Government to set up mechanisms, systems and tools for more efficient implementation, monitoring and allocation of resources and effective aid coordination. UNDP and the National Institute of Statistics will

work on improving data collection and dissemination systems to monitor development policies and plans. In collaboration with local authorities, UNDP will support innovative initiatives by non-governmental and local organizations in small-scale entrepreneurship benefiting women and youth.

29. In the environment sector, UNDP will emphasize natural resources management, disaster risk management, and resilience strengthening of populations to climate change and disasters. This will involve policy formulation support, training, resource mobilization and the implementation of climate change adaptation measures. A major component will be improving the management of natural resources, including increased national capacity to negotiate effectively with the private sector. To achieve those objectives, UNDP will seek to introduce proven production techniques that are environmentally friendly, are adaptable to climate change, and constitute a potential source of income for youth and women. An important strategy will be sharing knowledge of similar experiences through South-South and triangular cooperation with Brazil, India, Mozambique and South Africa. UNDP will assist the Government in promoting the use of renewable energies at the community level; support the protection of biodiversity protection by expanding protected areas, and build the capacity of communities in the sustainable use of natural resources. UNDP will also support the Government in developing policy instruments for the sustainable management of natural resources, and for risk and disaster preparedness and response.

30. UNDP support for 'downstream' programmes will primarily target women and youth, who are most affected by poverty and unemployment (51.6 per cent of the total population of 1.6 million are women, and 50.2 per cent are youth between the ages of 15 and 35), to improve their living conditions and reduce inequality, using a local development approach in defined urban and rural areas. UNDP will prioritize regions with the potential to produce rapid results that can be scaled up and used as models by other partners.

31. While building on existing partnerships with government, civil society and international partners, UNDP will seek to broaden its partnership base with innovative women's and youth organizations, the private sector and local government. UNDP will mobilize foreign and national investors, especially in tourism and the extractive industries, to adopt inclusive business approaches within the framework of the Business Call to Action initiative, in partnership with the Guinea-Bissau Chamber of Commerce. UNDP will favour South-South and triangular cooperation, exchanging with the Community of Portuguese Language Countries and sub-regional organizations such as the Economic Community of West African States and the West African Economic and Monetary Union. The new country programme will be implemented with United Nations organizations within the United Nations Development Assistance Framework.

32. UNDP will develop a resource mobilization strategy to take advantage of opportunities created by the Round Table for Guinea-Bissau. It will use core resources as seed funding to pilot 'quick-win' initiatives to attract donor interest, especially the bilateral, while leveraging existing partnerships. UNDP is the leading government partner on environment and climate change, and the strategy will focus on supporting the Government in developing sound project proposals and providing guidance on how to access funds from GEF and the Green Climate Fund. It will rely on a sound communication strategy focused on demonstrating achieved results and UNDP comparative advantages.

33. The proposed changes will primarily target women and youth, the part of the population most affected by poverty in both urban and rural areas (where 54.7 per cent of the population still reside).

III. Programme and risk management

34. National execution will be the default modality, to be replaced by direct execution in the event of force majeure. UNDP is committed to implementing the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and UNFPA, and will conduct joint capacity assessments at micro and macro levels.

35. UNDP will carry out an organizational review to ensure that the country office has adequate human capacity, structures and management systems to implement the country programme successfully. The financial sustainability plan of the country office will be reviewed on a regular basis for optimal use of resources and the best possible management ratios. Staff capacity and familiarity with UNDP programme management procedures and emerging development issues will be developed through continuous training and exchanges with other country offices through temporary duty assignments.

36. The main risk for the programme would be a relapse into instability, including military intervention in the democratic process. Another risk would be government failure to deliver on the necessary reforms in the security and defence sectors, or the sudden withdrawal of the security mission of the Economic Community of West African States. Mitigation measures include the early warning and political dialogue mechanisms under the UNIOGBIS and security mission mandates. The possible end of UNIOGBIS during the course of country programme implementation represents a risk, as UNDP would be expected to assume leadership of some areas of work presently led by UNIOGBIS, requiring additional resources and capacities. That risk will be mitigated through closer coordination with the mission to anticipate and plan for any eventual change in mandate. At the operational level, the risks are inadequate funding and resource mobilization, and weak national capacity in project implementation. UNDP will address these by implementing the resource mobilization strategy and working with partners to strengthen national programme implementation, monitoring and evaluation capacities. In the event of a shortfall in resources, funds will be allocated to core programme priorities, identified in collaboration with the Government and United Nations country team.

37. This draft country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal control framework.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

38. UNDP, with its partners, seeks to achieve visible, tangible results with a real impact on the population. Programme monitoring will be based on indicators, baselines, and targets disaggregated by gender, age, and location as defined in the results and resources framework. The outcome indicators are chosen from the 2016-2020 United Nations Development Assistance Framework and the UNDP strategic plan, 2014-2017. The data will be drawn from national sources, notably 'GuineBissauInfo' and the UNICEF multiple indicator cluster studies, 2014. With other United Nations organizations, UNDP will support the national statistical system in data collection and processing through the development of databases and a geographical information system. The work will be done in collaboration with research institutions, civil society organizations, and non-governmental organizations to ensure that the data is relevant and gender-sensitive. This will help in the preparation of thematic national human development reports and will contribute to post-2015 agenda planning and reporting.

Monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken within the government framework to promote the use of national data sources and ensure alignment and synergies in reporting on results. The approach will invest in both in-house and partner capacity. It will enhance stakeholder participation through joint field visits and periodic programme reviews, regular participation in steering committee meetings, and thematic and technical groups on the United Nations Development Assistance Framework outcomes. The monitoring and evaluation mechanisms will be based on the production and dissemination of reports in line with the attached evaluation plan. The outcomes will be used to adjust the content of the present country programme document and the formulation of the next one. The capacities of the country office monitoring and evaluation unit will be strengthened to increase accountability by recruiting a specialist to reinforce the programme management support unit. Monitoring and evaluation costs will be estimated at 5 per cent of the programme budget. A communication strategy and plan will be developed and implemented to ensure that intervention outcomes are visible.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Guinea-Bissau (2016-2020)

National priority or goal: ***Consolidate the democratic rule of law, promote good governance, and reform State institutions***

UNDAF outcome involving UNDP No. 1. ***State institutions, including in the areas of defence, security, and justice, consolidate stability and the rule of law, democratic participation, and equitable access to opportunities for all.***

Related strategic plan outcome 2. Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance.

UNDAF outcome indicators, baselines, and targets	Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs *(including indicators, baselines and targets)*	Major partners/ partnerships	Indicative resources by outcome (in thousands of dollars)
Indicator 1.1 Proportion of women in Parliament and government , including defence and security *Baseline*: 31% (ministries), 14% (NPA) *2020 target*: 40% (ministries), 20% (NPA)	Annual reports from: Prime Minister, National Assembly Quarterly and annual report: Ministries (justice, defence, territorial administration, pubic administration)	**Output 1.1. The NPA's capacities are strengthened in the areas of representation, legislation, control, and supervision of the government's actions that take into account a gender perspective.** ***Indicator 1.1.1.*** Extent to which the Parliament has improved its administrative and human resources capacities required to discharge its mandates in relation to law-making, oversight and representation(rating scale 0-4) *Baseline data*: 2 *Target*: 3 *Source of data*: Public Perceptions Surveys, ANP annual report ***Indicator 1.1.2.*** No. of laws that nationalize international conventions on human rights *Baseline data*: 2 *Target*: 5 *Source of data*: ANP annual report ***Indicator 1.1.3.*** Percentage of women parliamentarians with the capacity required to discharge law-making, oversight and representation mandates *Baseline data*: 0% *Target*: 60% *Source of data*: ANP reports; Parliamentarians Women Network Reports ***Indicator 1.1.4.*** Percentage of elected women in municipal elections *Baseline data*: 0% *Target*: 20% *Source of data*: National Electoral Commission report	*National institutions* National People's Assembly (ANP) High Council of the Judicial Bench Supreme Court Accounts Tribunal National Electoral Commission Ministries , justice, territorial administration, public administration, planning, Political parties *United Nations system*: UNIOGBIS UNFPA UN-Women PBF *Civil society*: Human Rights Observatory *Bilateral and multilateral partners*: AfDB European Union	**Regular resources** 2,000 **Other resources** Available: To be sought: 2,500 **Total: 4,500**
Indicator 1.2 Voters turnout (disaggregated by sex and geographic location) *Baseline*: 86% *2020 target*: 95%	Final report of the National Electoral Commission	**Output 1.2: Electoral management bodies have the capacities to ensure effective, transparent, credible and participatory electoral processes that are gender-sensitive.** ***Indicator 1.2.1:*** No. of registered electors *Baseline data*: 775,508 *Target*: 805,240 *Source of data*: Office of Technical Support to the Electoral Process (GTAPE) and National Electoral Commission (CNE) reports ***Indicator 1.2.2:*** Extent to which capacity of the electoral management body to perform its functions, including: financial and operational planning,		**Regular resources** 1,500 **Other resources** Available: To be sought: 12,000 **Total: 13,500**

Indicator 1.3 Number of persons with access to the justice system (disaggregated by gender, social status, and geographic location) *Baseline men:* 4,451 *Baseline women:* 1,256 *2020 target men:* 7,500 *2020 target women:* 2,500		conducting operations for elections, voter information and stakeholder outreach to hold credible and inclusive elections, has improved *Baseline data:* 3; *Target:* 4 *Source of data:* GTAPE and CNE reports		
		Output 1.3. The legal system has the institutional framework and the operational capacities and abilities required to combat impunity and respond to the community in terms of compliance with human rights. ***Indicator 1.3.1.*** No. of persons who have accessed or benefited from legal aid services, disaggregated by sex and age *Baseline men:* 4,451 *Baseline women:* 1,256 *2020 Target men:* 7,500 *2020 target women:* 2,500 *Source of data:* Ministry of Justice reports ***Indicator 1.3.2.*** No. of additional unresolved crimes and cases of human rights violations, including gender-based violence, that are reported, prosecuted and resolved *Baseline data:* 0; *Target:* 300 *Source of data:* Mechanism for monitoring data on the performance of the Sectorial court system. Human Rights Observatory reports.		**Regular resources** 3,000 **Other resources** Available 2,500 To be sought 7,500 **Total: 13,000**
		Output 1.4. Public institutions and civil society organizations have the capacity to budget, define a gender-responsive management framework, and implement policies that address the public's priorities. ***Indicator 1.4.1.*** No. of ministries fully applying national public administration policy priorities and principles *Baseline data:* 0 *Target:* 10 *Source of data:* Bylaws and administrative rules ***Indicator 1.4.2.*** Extent to which human resources management systems and controls are effective and transparent. (rating scale 1-4) *Baseline data:* 2; *Target:* 3 *Source of data:* Ministry of Public Administration and Finance ***Indicator 1.4.3.*** No. of proposals produced by civil society organizations (CSOs), including women's organizations, that feed development policy debates and formulation *Baseline others:* 0 *Baseline women:* 0 *Target others:* 6 *Target women:* 6 *Source of data:* CSO reports. UNDP evaluation reports. ***Indicator 1.4.4.*** No. of local governments that develop gender-responsive plan, budgeting and monitoring delivery of basic services. *Baseline data:* 0; *Target:* 3 *Source of data:* Reports of the Ministry of Territorial Administration and the State Secretariat for Planning		**Regular resources** 5,000 **Other resources** Available: To be sought 7,500. **Total: 12,500**
National priority or goal: ***Promote economic growth and poverty reduction***				

UNDAF outcome involving UNDP No. 2: Economic growth is inclusive and sustainable, promoting poverty reduction, decent work, food security, and the structural transformation of the economy.				
Related strategic plan outcome 1: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded.				
Indicator 2.1 Rate of growth of gross domestic product *Baseline data (2014):* 2.5% *Target:* 3.7%	Poverty survey National human development report General population and housing census State Secretariat for Planning National Institute of Statistics Ministry of Territorial Administration Ministry of Labour	**Output 2.1. Economic governance and management institutions have the capacity and tools to formulate, monitor and evaluate strategies and plans, and coordinate development aid.** ***Indicator 2.1.1.*** Percentage of ministries using a national planning, monitoring, and evaluation system *Baseline data:* 0% *Target:* 60% *Source:* State Secretariat for Planning ***Indicator 2.1.2.*** Existence of a database on poverty and sustainable development objectives *Baseline* data: Non-existent *Target:* Household income survey conducted by 2018 *Source:* State Secretariat for Planning ***Indicator 2.1.3.*** No. of policies that respond to the post-2015 development agenda *Baseline data:* 0; *Target:* 3 *Source:* State Secretariat for Planning ***Indicator 2.1.4.*** Existence of a coordination mechanism that contributes to improving aid effectiveness *Baseline data:* No existing coordinating mechanism *Target:* Mechanism in place by 2017. *Source:* State Secretariat for Planning	*National institutions* Ministries of ; International Cooperation; Planning, Agriculture, Fisheries and Territorial Administration INS *United Nations system* UNFPA Economic Commission for Africa United Nations Industrial Development Organization *Bilateral and multilateral partners* AfDB World Bank European Union West African Development Bank	**Regular resources** 2,000 **Other resources** Available To be sought 5,000 **Total: 7,000**
Indicator 2.2 Poverty rate *Baseline data (2010):* 69% *Target (2020):* 25% ***Indicator 2.3*** Unemployment rate disaggregated by sex *Baseline data:* 18% *Target:* 15% (35% women)		**Output 2.2. Vulnerable populations, particularly young people and women, benefit from emerging economic opportunities and have access to inclusive financing and markets** ***Indicator 2.2.1.*** No. of persons with income from micro business development at the local level, disaggregated by sex and age group *Baseline men:* 750 *Baseline women:* 613 *Baseline youth:*1363 *Target men:* 5,000 *Target women:* 5,000 *Target youth:* 10,000 *Source of data:* State Secretariat for Planning ***Indicator 2.2.2.*** No. of new jobs created, disaggregated by sex and age group *Baseline men:* 173 *Baseline women:* 202 *Target men:* 2500 *Target women:*1500 *Target youth:* 3500 *Source of data:* Ministry of the Economy ***Indicator 2.2.3.*** No. of people, disaggregated by sex and age group, with access to microfinance products *Baseline men:* 750		**Regular resources** 2,200 **Other resources** Available 2,500 To be sought 10,000 **Total: 14,760**

		Baseline women: 613 *Baseline youth:* 1363 *Target men:* 5,000 *Target women:* 5,000 *Target youth:* 10,000 *Source of data:* State Secretariat for Planning		
National priority or goal: ***Ensure sustainable management of natural capital and preserve biodiversity***				
UNDAF outcome involving UNDP No. 4: Public institutions, civil society organizations, and the private sector promote the preservation and development of biodiversity, and the prevention and management of disaster risks.				
Related strategic plan outcome 5: Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change				
Indicator 4.1 Percentage of the population using techniques and methods adapted to climate change, disaggregated by sex *Baseline:* 1.72% *2020 target:* 2.5% ***Indicator 4.2*** Percentage of territory covered by protected areas *Baseline:* 15% *2020 target:* 26%	Annual report of the Department of the Environment Annual report of the Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas (IBAP)	**Output 3.1. National institutions have the capacity to formulate, plan, and implement environmental and natural resource management policies that are gender sensitive.** ***Indicator 3.1.1.*** No. of national entities with functional capacities in formulating, planning, and implementing sustainable natural resource and environmental management policies *Baseline data:* 1 *Target:* 13 *Source of data:* Department of the Environment and other targeted entities ***Indicator 3.1.2.*** No. of new protected areas created *Baseline data:* 6 *Target:* 11 *Source of data:* IBAP ***Indicator 3.1.3.*** Extent to which policy frameworks sensitive to climate change and its impacts are in place (rating scale 0-4) *Baseline:* 1.1: 3 *Target:* 1.1: 4 *Source of data:* Government Operational Plan reports	*National institutions:* Secretary of State of Environment Ministry of Mineral Resources IBAP *United Nations system:* FAO United Nations Environment Programme UNIDO *Int'l institutions:* European Union International Union for Conservation of Nature National non-governmental org's	**Regular resources** 1,000 **Other resources** Available To be sought 5,000 **Total: 6,000**
		Output 3.2. The populations practice biodiversity preservation and sustainable environmental management techniques. ***Indicator 3.2.1.*** No. of communities that have adopted community-based, sustainable natural resource management methods that generate jobs and income *Baseline data:* 50 *Target:* 300 *Source of data:* IBAP ***Indicator 3.2.2:*** No. of regions/sectors with operational networks, including women's networks, to disseminate innovative, appropriate technologies on climate-adapted methods for agriculture, forestry, cattle-raising, and fishing *Baseline data:* 1; *Target:* 5 *Source of data:* Ministries concerned ***Indicator 3.2.3.*** No. of people skilled in implementing innovative and appropriate technologies on climate-adapted methods for agriculture, forestry, cattle raising, and fishing, disaggregated by sex		**Regular resources** 1,000 **Other resources** Available: 2,000 To be sought 3000 **Total: 6,000**

		Baseline men 5,000 *Baseline women* 20,000 *Target men* 10,000 *Target women* 40,000 *Source of data* Department of the Environment/Ministry of Agriculture ***Indicator 3.2.4.*** No. of households in the Gabu, Quinara and Cacheu regions, with increased access to renewable energy *Baseline data* 1,125 *Target* 2,000 *Source of data* Ministry of Energy ***Indicator 3.2.5.*** Percentage of protected areas managed sustainably (technically and financially) *Baseline data* 0% *Target* 50% *Source of data* IBAP		
		Output 3.3. The institutions responsible for managing risks and disasters have normative frameworks that comply with international standards, functional coordinating mechanisms, and skilled human resources. ***Indicator 3.3.1.*** No. of people benefiting from meteorological monitoring and early warning system *Baseline data* 802,000 *Target* 1,445,000 *Source of data* National weather and civil protection agency ***Indicator 3.3.2.*** Extent to which policies and action plans that meet international standards for risks and disaster management are being implemented (rating scale 0-4) *Baseline data* 3 *Target* 4 *Source of data* National Civil Protection Agency ***Indicator 3.3.3.*** Number of people affected by natural disaster *Baseline data* 3,700 *Target* 740 *Source of data* National Civil Protection Agency		**Regular resources** 878 **Other resources** Available To be sought 5,000 **Total: 5,878**